

Communications for the Editorial Department should be addressed, Editor New National Era, Lock Box 51.

Business letters and communications from subscribers and advertisers should be addressed, Publishers New National Era, Lock Box 51.

This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1870.

Mr. Thomas Downing, at the Boston, Mass., Post Office, is Agent for the New National Era.  
Mr. Lewis W. Stevenson is a duly authorized General Agent for the New National Era in the State of Texas.

### The Change in our Name.

It will be seen that we have this week changed the name of this paper from New Era to New National Era. This change is made mainly, because there are so many newspapers in the country bearing the same name. The addition to our title is, however, highly appropriate, and the new name more clearly describes the true character of our journal. The field of our labors is as wide as the limits of the nation; it is our aim to speak to and for the people of the whole land rather than of any particular locality, and to make the New National Era a national journal in its trust and broadest sense.

### Read! Read!

Subscribe at once. Remember the New National Era will be sent until November 24th for FIFTY CENTS. Every week you wait you lose one paper.

We call upon our friends everywhere to interest themselves in procuring and forwarding subscriptions to the New National Era. A little effort of individuals in the localities where they reside can be made to aid us materially. Now is the time to make the effort, as the fall campaigns are approaching.

We also want to be furnished with the names of responsible parties to act as agents in any of the States or Territories.

### Address to Correspondents.

Both to you and to our readers we would secure the largest advantage. This can only be accomplished by accuracy of detail and brevity of statement—a determination of all that each shall be heard. The country is large, the paper is small; to accommodate all, to hear from all, so that the New National Era may be truly national, each correspondent should say what he has to say in the fewest words possible. As a general rule, it were better to omit all elaborate description of geographical, topographical, and climatic conditions of the locality from which you write. These can be learned from other sources. Omit "that you have the honor to be a subscriber to your valuable, ably conducted, influential, widely-circulated, colored, powerful journal," or other like high sounding phrase. Nothing is so convincing as facts. Truth needs no exaggeration. Give us your own proper name and the name of the post office, county, and State. Write plainly. Those who send us subscribers will have first attention. All communications intended for publication must be directed to FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Editor of the "New National Era," Washington, D. C.

The editorial columns of the New National Era have a more personal character this week than they may be expected to wear in the future. The first words of an orator and the first number of a new paper are usually in the nature of an advertisement. The usage may not be in the best taste, but we hope it will escape undue censure, especially as the offense will not be very soon repeated.

### Campaign New National Era—50 Cents.

The great importance which attaches to the result of the approaching Congressional elections, makes it desirable that the New National Era should have as wide a circulation as possible; we have therefore determined to offer this paper to subscribers from this time until the 24th of November next for fifty cents.

Those who send on their subscriptions promptly will therefore receive the paper nearly four months for half a dollar.

Subscribe at once; remember you get one copy less for every week you delay.

TO COMMITTEES AND CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

We furnish the New National Era to Republican Executive Committees and Campaign Clubs at \$20 per thousand copies. In many localities a more effective campaign document cannot be circulated.

### Subscription Price of the New National Era.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

1 copy one year.....	\$2 50
1 copy six months.....	1 25
1 copy three months.....	65
5 copies one year.....	10 00
5 copies six months.....	5 50
11 copies one year.....	20 00
10 copies six months.....	10 00

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To prevent loss send all money in Post Office Orders, Registered Letters, or Drafts.

ALL POSTMASTERS ARE OBLIGED TO REGISTER LETTERS WHENEVER REQUESTED TO DO SO. The fee for registering is fifteen cents.

Address—  
Publishers New National Era,  
Lock Box No. 51,  
Washington, D. C.

### The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows. Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the officers of the committee:

HON. HENRY WIGGINS, Chairman,  
HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., Secretary,  
HON. SIMON CAMERON,  
HON. ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,  
HON. B. F. RICE,  
HON. FRED. A. SAWYER,  
HON. JOHN A. L. GAY,  
HON. JAMES H. KETCHUM,  
HON. ARON A. SARGENT,  
C. LONELY J. H. CLENDENIN, Asst. Secretary,  
WILLIAM S. HICKMAN, Treasurer.  
All communications should be addressed to  
HON. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., M. C., Washington, D. C.

SEND ON YOUR MONEY.—We receive a great many letters, saying that several subscribers have been obtained, and requesting us to forward the papers, and they will remit as soon as a certain number of subscribers are procured. We keep no book of account with subscribers, and cannot send any paper until the money is received. Our friends should send the names, with the money, just as fast as they are obtained, to prevent dissatisfaction on the part of the subscribers.

### salutatory.

To the readers and friends of the New National Era: May it meet your approval! To-day we enter into new, and I trust, lasting and mutually beneficial relations. According to arrangements, already made and duly announced, I have become, both in a pecuniary and a moral point of view, closely and actively connected with the New National Era. As editor-in-chief, and part proprietor of this journal, its character and usefulness will largely depend upon my own exertions. What I can do to make it an honor and a help to the newly enfranchised millions whose organ it will in some sense be made, shall be freely and faithfully done. Of my feelings in venturing upon this new and responsible field of labor, I need say but little. While I come to the work willingly I do so with no high confidence in my ability to discharge its duties with credit. I am encouraged, however, by the consciousness that whatever may be my deficiencies as to ability, either as respects skill or judgment, I lack neither the will nor the purpose to serve the cause of our people. To those who know of my thirty years of active service, my steadfast zeal and perseverance will be granted. It has been a cherished hope of mine, since the abolition of slavery, that out of the tumultuous waves of the grand revolution which is not yet ended, some new man (at any rate newer than myself) full of youth and vigor, thoroughly alive to the great interests of our newly enfranchised people, would arise and establish here in the Capital of the nation a large public journal, which should in some measure serve as a banner on the outer wall of our liberties. No such man having yet appeared, I have been persuaded to undertake the work. With your sympathy, aid and co-operation I believe the New National Era can be made such a journal as above described.

But without your assistance the paper may perish as others have perished before, and its failure may be cited as another proof of the colored man's want of public spirit, enterprise and capacity. To prevent this, we have a common duty, but different offices. It is mine to make the paper worthy of support, and yours to give your good will and a reasonable effort to extend its circulation. I trust you. Do not doubt me. Let the light of the New National Era shine into the most distant and darkest corners of the Republic. It will cheer and gladden the masses. It will increase self-reliance, self-respect, self-help, inspire our young men with manly ambition, lift them to a higher social level, and lead our whole people onward in the pathway of civilization. But here I need not stay to say more. The aims and objects of the New National Era may be read elsewhere in its Prospectus. They comprehend the whole circle of moral, social, political, educational and material interests of the newly enfranchised citizen. To the work of promoting these high interests, I am moved not merely by ordinary considerations. The very depths from which I have come furnish appropriate motives. I do not forget that thirty-two years ago I was a slave, within an hour's ride of this very Capital where I now am. I do not forget that on the wharves and in the ship yards of Baltimore, I studied my first lessons in spelling and took my first lessons in writing. From the time I learned to read, and learned the value of knowledge, it was among the deepest and sincerest wishes of my soul, to assist in the deliverance of my people, not only from the terrible bondage of slavery, but from the more terrible bondage of ignorance and vice.

This sentiment has lost nothing of its vigor by long years of active service. Those years of labor have only served to increase and intensify the desire to do yet more in the same cause.

In the discharge of my duty as an editor I cannot hope to meet the views and wishes of all our readers and friends. Owing to a difference of antecedents, education, local circumstances, personal preferences, and prepossessions, other differences may arise. All I ask is fair and candid consideration at points where we shall differ, and cordial support in the objects where we shall agree.

I assume, at the outset, that no man will look to this journal, so far as I am concerned, for any merely selfish utterance as to race, country, or color. To the former slave I say, I too am a former slave; to the colored man I say, I too am a colored man; and to the Indian, Mongolian, Caucasian, to the men of every nation, kindred, tongue, and people of all latitudes, longitudes, and altitudes, I say, that I too am a man, and would scorn to demand for the men of my race a single right or privilege that I would not freely grant to you.

Let me also say, that no man need expect anything from my pen of a sectarian character. All who labor to lead our people out of the wilderness of social, moral, and physical evils, of whatever religious opinions, will be hailed here as "countrymen, clansmen, kinsmen, and brothers beloved." We shall deal with the known and visible interests of our people, and aim to promote them in every possible proper way. Here is ground broad enough for all reasonable men to stand upon. The ignorant, superstitious, and bigoted who lose sight of the fact that men have to live as well as to die, may quarrel with this liberal platform; but such men are exceptional, and will ultimately follow the line of progress here as elsewhere.

I have spoken thus far especially to colored men and women; but the New National Era must become an object of interest to our white fellow citizens. Inevitable events have linked the two races indissolubly. We are henceforth to fall or flourish together. Here is one motive for interest of all in each, and interest of each in all. But higher still: Every white man and woman who has had one pulsation of sympathy for our long oppressed and persecuted people, must wish well to our journal, and feel a desire to assist in making it efficient and successful. I have no hesitation in asking the aid and sympathy of all such. The white people of this country can never do too much for us. If they

should put a schoolhouse at every cross-roads of the South, supply each with a teacher, and subscribe and pay for a copy of the New National Era to be sent for three years to every colored voter, they would not cancel the debt contracted by the long years of slavery and suffering of this people.

The safety and prosperity of the Republic depends upon the intelligence of colored voters, and this fact will be kept in view; but let no man, however, expect to find the colored man, in the columns of the New National Era, treated simply as a political element, as a body of voters, which may be so manipulated as to turn the scale in favor of this or that party, or this or that partisan. Important as it may be to hold up to view and press upon the attention of the colored man the principles which should guide his political action as a voter, it is still more important to keep constantly before him those other great and vital principles of conduct which concern him at every step of his life, and which are essential to his highest social well being.

These remarks have already gone beyond their intended space, and yet, as is usual in such utterances, they are still incomplete. I will end them simply by giving you my heart and hand, in spirit at least, and by asking your hearts and hands in return. Let us stand united in the maintenance of those great rights and liberties recently acquired, but at the cost of years of effort, and through terrible loss of blood and treasure—liberties which all the experiences of the race and all history teach us can only be kept secure in presence of heroic virtue, unceasing exertion, and eternal vigilance.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

### The War in Europe.

Though the fortunes of war have gone against her, the defiant invader and aggressor has become invaded, and is fighting on the defensive—though repulsed, defeated, and cut to pieces in nearly every battle, and though her grand armies have surrendered, her garrisons capitulated, and her Emperor is a prisoner in the hands of Prussia, France madly insists, in this moment of her deepest humiliation, upon continuing the war. For the sake of her woe-smitten people, and of humanity, we earnestly hope that wise counsels will prevail, and that this brave, generous, and progressive people shall be saved the further effusion of blood. A war, causeless, meaningless, and simply murderous at the beginning, cannot become innocent or defensible by continuance. The Imperial ruffian who plunged his country into it, is now in the hands of the Power he defied and assaulted. Let him suffer. France has no business to bleed to retrieve his murderous missteps. His downfall should be the signal for instant peace. All the great nations should now step in and demand that the blood of the people shall cease to flow, and that the heart of Europe shall no longer be afflicted with the terrible agonies of this most atrocious war. Let not a noble nation be allowed to commit suicide. She has done much for human liberty and civilization. Let no man who values these rejoice in her calamity, though all must see that the punishment of her ruler is just.

In the light of this horrible war, hatched in the nest of crowned ambition, Americans should feel happy in being citizens of a Republic. No President has any such motive for disturbing the peace of the world as seems constantly sheltered and fostered under the crowns of these Divine right kings, and even if there were any such motive, the people, who are to bleed and to pay, have the power in their own hands, and they know how to use it. Our Government has its defects. It is too monarchical in several important particulars, but it is too largely in the hands of the people for events to happen here in any sense analogous to what has now happened between France and Prussia. The people over there have been shedding their blood for the simple convenience and gratification of their kings. At best it was a prize-fight of nations as to which was the stronger.

The Spanish Throne, and who should sit upon it, had nothing to do with the war. Leopold, and every other Hohenzollern, was out of the way. Napoleon fought only because he thought himself prepared to fight, and able to whip his antagonist or rival. He was mistaken, and is himself beaten, and though we have no tears to shed over his downfall, we have certainly no joy in the triumph of his crowned conqueror. The sooner the world is rid of all these crowned excesses the sooner will peace on earth and good will toward men permanently prevail. When will men become their own rulers, their own teachers and preachers, and turn adrift the plotters of division and strife in the world?

### Condition of the New York Colored Men.

In the New York Colored Labor Convention, at Saratoga, the Rev. Mr. BUTLER, in answer to some speakers who had advocated humility, care and attention in the performance of work, said that humility was very well, and had been practiced for two hundred and fifty years; but the colored people gained more in a short time by taking muskets and shooting rebels than they did by long practice of humility. He said that out of three thousand five hundred colored voters in New York city, one hundred and four were shoemakers, one hundred were engineers, and over eighty were carpenters, with other skilled mechanics, a majority of whom were kept out of trades work from class prejudices. One skilled engraver was obliged to work as a waiter, because other engravers refused to work with them. The report of the committee on financial questions stated that out of the money deposited in New York Savings Banks, it is estimated that \$4,000,000 belonged to colored persons. Through the freedmen's saving institutions \$13,000,000 have been saved by colored persons, while the same people in the South have expended \$11,000,000 for business and social improvement.

### How we are Benefited by the War.

Our commerce begins to rapidly revive. New York dispatches affirm that the number of arriving and departing vessels, from and to foreign ports, is almost unprecedented, and has fairly touched the highest point ever attained, even before our civil war. These vessels come to our shores to purchase and carry away cargoes of American produce; and the effect of the revival of our commerce is to stimulate the price of our agricultural products, and of our manufactured articles suitable for export. Yet Democratic platforms drawn by men blind to passing events, or ignorant of what is transpiring in their own country, talk pitifully of "the destruction of our commerce," "the prostration of our agriculture," and "the increasing stringency of our financial affairs." At the very moment when our commerce is becoming larger than ever before, our agriculture is flourishing prosperously, and our financial affairs are in admirable condition!

### Never to be Forgotten.

There is one fact, yes there are many, which the people of this land should never for a moment forget. But we will now only enumerate a few.

The first great truth which the people should keep always in their minds is, that the copperhead Democracy of the nation begun the late war without the slightest cause, and for the purpose of extending and rendering perpetual the foul curse of slavery.

The second truth which the people should remember always is, that in this cruel, causeless, wicked war these rebel Democrats slaughtered a quarter of a million of brave loyal men, more than thirty thousand of whom were colored men.

The next truth is, that they wounded and disabled a quarter of a million more of brave loyal men.

The fourth truth is, that they made full a million of widows and orphans, many of whom are dependent upon the Government for support.

The fifth truth is, that this infamous rebel war has cost the people already four thousand millions of dollars, and will cost nearly as much more in interest before the debt is extinguished.

The sixth and most disgraceful fact is, that these same rebel Democrats, who have brought all this calamity upon the nation, are appealing to the people whom they have so betrayed to restore them to power again.

These shameless rebel conspirators are not satisfied with their first rebellion. They have not killed enough loyal men, made cripples and widows and orphans, nor cost the people enough treasure. They ask for another chance to accomplish their purpose and destroy the Government.

Will the people give them this chance? Before they answer this question let them calmly reflect upon the facts we have stated, and decide whether the men who saved the Union or the men who are sworn to destroy it shall control the Government hereafter.

### The Heresy of States Rights Reviewed.

The treasonable doctrine of *States Rights* has been revived by the rebel Democracy of Georgia, composed solely of traitors, and insolently proclaimed to the world as the chief plank in their platform. These rebel conspirators recently had the temerity to hold a State convention, and to declare that they are resolved to sink or swim with the doctrines of *States Rights as understood and maintained before the rebellion*. They then set forth their infamous creed:

"That the Democratic party of the State of Georgia stand upon the principles of the Democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country, the unchangeable determination that this is a Union of States, and the indestructibility of the States, and of their rights, and of their equality with each other, is an indispensable part of our political system."

These traitors and their Democratic associates in other States rebelled against the Government, and waged a four year's war for the purpose of establishing the CALHOUN heresy. They were ignominiously defeated in their efforts, and the nation fondly hoped that they would abandon the doctrine. But the people must soon wake up to their mistake. These Georgia traitors still proclaim the right of a State to withdraw from the Union at its pleasure, or to set at defiance the authority of the General Government whenever it may choose. If ever the rebel Democracy of the South again imagine themselves strong enough to destroy the Union and revolutionize or overthrow the Government, they will make the attempt, and their Northern allies will give them all the aid and comfort they dare. We are glad to see that the New York Tribune, which has lent all its influence to the Georgia conspirators and against the Republicans, has at last discovered their real character, and is disposed, though very mildly, to rebuke them for their treasonable designs.

### A Big Humbug.

One of the most palpable humbugs of the day is the American Colonization Society. It seems to exist only to provide places for a few antislavery politicians. A few facts will show how glaring a humbug, if not shameful fraud, the Society has become. Since May, 1868, the Society has sent to Liberia 160 men, women, and children, at an expense of \$7,955.68. The expense of drumming up these emigrants, omitting expenditures from May to the close of the year 1868, was, in 1869, according to the annual report for that year, as follows:

Salaries for three Secretaries.....	\$8,500 00
Pension to one Secretary.....	1,200 00
To one stipendiary, the Rev. Dr. Jos. Tracy, of Boston.....	500 00
To agent to look after the Society's vessel.....	1,600 00
Traveling expenses, &c.....	1,802 73

Making a total of.....\$13,602 73

Taking into consideration that the Society sent in the year 1861, in five expeditions, 55; 1862, in two expeditions, 65; 1863, in one expedition, 26; and in 1864, in two expeditions, only 23 emigrants, at an aggregate expense of Secretaries' salaries alone of \$32,744.44, without the other incidental expenses, while in former years, at an outlay of from \$1,500 to \$2,000 per annum to Secretaries and Agents, the official record of the Society shows that in each year between 600 or 700 emigrants, in five, six, and seven expeditions, were sent to Liberia, the question arises: Why is it that in years when such large numbers of emigrants were sent, and the work must necessarily have been much greater, the expense for running the machinery was considerably less than in the years when very few, comparatively, were sent, and consequently, the work correspondingly lessened, the expense has increased more than six times? Leading men of Liberia say: "If Liberia is to be built up of the material lately sent by the American Colonization Society, the falling back of Liberia into barbarism is inevitable. Most of the emigrants sent within the last few years are more ignorant than the natives themselves."

### Polygamy.

The great debate at Salt Lake city between Doctor NEWMAN and Elder PRATT, seems to have ended just where it was evident from the first, it must end, and that is, it leaves the question of polygamy just where it found it, without having won a single adherent or made a single convert on either side. The polygamist is a polygamist still, and the monogamist is a monogamist still. Polygamy like slavery, is not to be disposed of by quotations from the Bible. The slaveholder was never at a loss for a scriptural text in support of slavery. He could quote to patriarchal example, and apostolic injunction and have a "Thus saith the Lord" for holding and flogging as many slaves as he pleased. It was text against text, interpretation against interpretation—Bible against Bible—and men were, at last, left where they always ought to be left, to judge for themselves, what is right and what is wrong. As with slavery so with polygamy. It must be brought to the bar of reason and of science. The whole advancing force of civilization, culture, refinement, and moral purity must be marshalled against it.

### Colored Newspapers.

A TALK WITH THE DOUBTFUL.

There are many colored men, and some white ones, who seem to consider it a merit to oppose every enterprise in which colored men take a conspicuous and leading part. It is quite easy to account for this, but not easy to justify it. Color has long been treated as a crime in America, and it is still in many minds the badge of inferiority, degradation, and of servility. A colored skin is associated with all these and many other undesirable things, and from which men shrink. Even those who wear the hated complexion share in the general sentiment of disparagement of that complexion, and endeavor to ignore it—forget it—and almost deny it altogether. But alas for such superficial souls! Facts are facts, and no subjective mental condition, whether of faith or of hope, can change them. Black is black, and white is white, and there is no successful denial of either.

The error on the part of those who try to get rid of the actual, and the inevitable, is less of the heart than of the head, and should, therefore, be dealt with in a friendly spirit, and with the weapons of reason rather than those of feeling. In such a friendly spirit we wish to reason with those who object to newspapers conducted by colored men. For the sake of a fair statement on both sides, what we have to say shall be placed in the form of a dialogue between OBJECTOR and PROGRESSIVE.

OBJECTOR: I am opposed to anything and everything to which color is either a prefix or a suffix, and hence I am opposed to colored newspapers, and everything of which the idea of color is an element.

PROGRESSIVE: Please define what you mean by a colored newspaper?

OBJECTOR: I mean papers or journals that are established and maintained by colored men and in the interest of the colored race. I believe in perfect human equality.

PROGRESSIVE: In this I think you mistake the requirements of your own principle of equality. You attach the idea of color and caste to a newspaper simply because it is established and conducted by colored men. Are papers established by white men in any degree less free from caste than those by colored men? Is it fair to stigmatize the efforts of one race by their color, while no such thing is ever thought of in connection with the efforts of the other and more fortunate race? The New York Tribune and the New York Independent are due to the industry, enterprise, mental and moral power of white men. Are they not white papers in the same sense in which the "New National Era" is a colored paper? and if not, why not?

OBJECTOR: There is a difference. The great body of the people of this country are white, and they have been pleased to abolish all distinctions on account of race or color before the law and at the ballot-box, and I am opposed to everything which looks like keeping alive those obsolete and unholy distinctions which are a part of a by-gone system of wrong and oppression.

PROGRESSIVE: You are quite right in opposing all distinctions founded in malice and prejudice. Such opposition is the mission of what you are pleased to term colored newspapers, and, to my mind, no agents are more effective in this work than are just such papers. But distinctions founded in malice and prejudice belong to one category; those founded in nature belong to another. It is wise to war against the one, but foolish to war against the other.

OBJECTOR: I know that white is white, and that black is black, and I am not so absurd as to lose sight of this fact; but what I contend for is, that this fact should not enter into the idea of the efforts and enterprises of either variety of the human race. What we should be done as men, not as colored men.

PROGRESSIVE: Very good; but how can we help it? There are black and white people in this country: the former have been degraded, held as slaves, kept in ignorance, denied all chances of gaining wealth or education, while the latter have been the privileged class. We, the blacks, are regarded by this people as an inferior race, though the laws regard us as equals. We are in question. People will think of us and speak of us and act toward us as a peculiar variety of the human family. How can we help it?

OBJECTOR: You need not, at any rate, make the fact prominent and ever-present by forcing the distinction upon popular notice with your colored newspapers and other colored enterprises.

PROGRESSIVE: There comes in your usual unfairness of statement. The colored newspapers that I have been connected with have had no such object or tendency. They have been established in the interest of Justice, Love, and Truth; and if these high objects are lost sight of by our critics—if men will persist in seeing only our color, and in refusing to see our principles, which are of no color at all, it is their own fault, not ours.

OBJECTOR: I am conscious of no unfairness of statement. You do claim patronage and support on the ground that your paper is in some sense a colored paper.

PROGRESSIVE: Yes, in some sense—that is the important point in the case. In the sense that such papers tend to such an improvement in the character and attainments of the colored people as shall ultimately destroy the disparity, and obliterate the distinctions between the two races. The sentiment which would deny us the right or in anywise discourage our publishing newspapers, and wielding the mighty power of the press because we are colored people, would prevent our building ships, houses, bridges, railways, wagons, wheelbarrows, or anything else, because such ships, houses, bridges, railways, wagons, and wheelbarrows built by colored men would be no less than colored newspapers associated with the idea of color.

OBJECTOR: But your colored newspapers invite unfavorable comparison with similar enterprises of white men, and publish our own inferiority to the world.

PROGRESSIVE: I admit that no colored newspaper has yet reflected much credit upon the colored people of this country. We have never had a paper to compare with the New York Tribune, the New York Independent, or to newspapers much inferior to these great public journals; but what then? Shall we sit down, fold our arms, bury our one talent, omit to try, and thus allow the world to sweep along by us doing nothing, refusing to follow because we cannot lead? The Tribune of to-day is very different from the Tribune of twenty-five years ago. Besides, we are in a very different condition for starting and maintaining a public journal now than at any time of our history in this country. Our relations to the world are all changed. A new career is opened before us. We are not only men, but men among men, and we are invited to share in the grand activities of civilization which, until recently, have been almost impossible to us.

OBJECTOR: But what do we want with a paper at the seat of Government? Are there not enough and to spare?

PROGRESSIVE: I will tell you, we want a paper at the capital of the nation conducted by one or more of our own number, which can speak to us, to our friends, and to our enemies, if we have any, from our own point of view.

and from our own terrible experience—one which will not only accept, but will invite our utterances from all quarters of the republic, from Texas to Maine, and from Maryland to California—one which shall reflect the growing intelligence and the general progress of our people.

OBJECTOR: But no colored newspaper enterprise has ever yet succeeded. They have all run for a time, and have, from one cause or another, been discontinued.

PROGRESSIVE: Very true, but consider the difference of the present from the past and take heart for the future. Again remember that our papers heretofore have been restricted in their circulation only to one part of our widely extended country, and to that part where our people are few and far between. Remember also that such papers were seldom able to get fair play even in the post offices in the North, while entirely excluded from the South. These post offices, until recently, have been in the hands of our enemies. Our papers were compelled to lead in many of these offices, either from the contemptuous neglect of post office clerks to deliver them when called for, or the insolent and insulting conduct of such clerks towards subscribers when they called for such papers. Should any such obstructions now be flung in our way, we have in our own hands the means of correcting the abuse and rebuking the offenders. Besides, we have now as we had not then, a reading population eager for knowledge, desirous to fit themselves for the many and important duties and responsibilities which their new relations devolve upon them.

OBJECTOR: There may be something in all this, and perhaps, you are wise in trying your hand again.

PROGRESSIVE: I know there is something in all this. Of the past I speak from sad experience—for I published and edited such a paper during sixteen years, under the old condition of things, and have often had my papers returned to me as refused, and their margins written all over with obscene and grossly insulting epithets, when the subscribers were writing to me that they wanted the paper, but could never get it from the post office.

OBJECTOR: Well, well! You may be right after all and upon the whole, the only reason why I dislike to have color associated with enterprises of this character may be that color is hated and persecuted in this country, and it is this hatred and persecution of which I would get rid rather than the fact of color itself.

PROGRESSIVE: And this, sir, can only be done by proving to the world that colored men are capable of something more than a mere physical existence, that he is capable of thought as well as of action, that he can lead as well as follow, that he has mind as well as muscle, and that nothing that is common to other members of the human family is impossible to him.

### Freedman's Savings Bank.

The following remarkable statistics are taken from the recent report of the General Superintendent of Education of the Freedman's Bureau:

Number of Branches.....	27
Total deposits to March 31, 1870.....	\$12,605,781 95
Total number of depositors.....	44,395
Average amount of each depositor.....	\$283 94
Total drafts to March 1, 1870.....	\$10,948,775 20
Total balance now in the Branches.....	\$1,657,006 74
Number of present depositors.....	23,277
Average amount of each depositor.....	\$71 18
Amount of drafts spent in buying land.....	\$663,149 37
Number of purchasers.....	3,393
Amount expended for the purchase of dwelling houses or homes.....	\$296,917 69
Amount spent for seed, implements, teams, &c.....	\$941,635 74
Amount for education and books.....	\$69,664 00
Amount for other important purchases for personal and family comfort.....	\$699,299 10

The influence of the Bank has been very beneficial, affording the industrious freedman not only a safe depository for his surplus earnings, beyond the hourly temptations of extravagance, but placing them where they will also be constantly augmented by the accumulation of interest.

It was scarcely to be expected that a people unaccustomed to the necessity of providing for the morrow would at once adopt the economical and saving habits of classes trained to self-help. Yet, considering this fact, and the hourly temptations to extravagance and dissipation by which they are surrounded, the above statement redounds greatly to their credit, and is a convincing evidence of the highly useful character of this institution.

### Republic Proclaimed from the Hotel DeVille.

We have little confidence in the proclamations of this mercenary people, made as they are, in the tempest and whirlwind of popular fury. Their tumultuous shouts of down this, and live that, may mean something or nothing, according to circumstances. NAPOLEON, with